## THE PRESIDENT.

Address of the Chief Magistrate

RATHER CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

## on Affairs of State.

Satisfactory Relations With Foreign Powers -The Departments Prospering-Time Needed For the New Tariff Act-The Elections Bill Recom-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The President's message was submitted to-day. It is mainly as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The reports of the several executive de-artments, which will be laid before the Conrese in the usual course, will exhibit in deal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of recom dations I submit is all that will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the

vernment has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues, amounting to above \$450,000,000, have been ed and disbursed without revealing, o far as I can ascertain, a single case of de n or embezziement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matbers with freedom, because credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads f the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS. Pursuant to the invitation authorized by Congress, the representatives of every inde-pendent State of the American continent and of Harti, met in conference in this capital in er, 1889, and continued in sessi the 19th of last April. This important convoeation marks a most interesting and influ-ential epoch in the history of the Western

It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a Republic in the deliberations and

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL. Toward the end of the past year the only dependent monarchical government on the Western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist and was succeeded by a republic Diplomatic relations were at once established as to the new Government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had pepular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact no time was lost in sending the new vernment a full and candid welcome into the family of American communities. It is confidently believed that good relations between the two countries will be preserved and the future will witness aff increased inacy of intercourse and an expansion of their mutual commerce.

THE BARRUNDIA KILLING. The killing of General Barrundia on board mail steamer Acapulco, which anchored on transit in the port of San Jose de ing failed in a revolutionary attempt to ina, demanded careful inquiry. Hav-Guatemala from Mexican territory, General Barrundia took passage at Acapule for Panama. The consent of the represent-atives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champrico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at San captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written orfrom the United States Minister. The latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the condition of his action that General Barrundia's life should be spared and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary moveents. This was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. General Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the Minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in per-mitting, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, in effect in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit, charged with political offenses, in order that might be held for such offenses under constrained to recall Mr. Migner from his

GENERAL FOREIGN MATTERS The Nicaragua canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary con-ditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time. During the last year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the Gov-ernment of Chill, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The reports from our Minister at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early and satisfactory adjust-

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for rareful consideration and have been the sublect of much correspondence. The commubrought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country; and at the same time this Government, through its legation at Pekin, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the interests and protection of our citizens in China. In pursuance of the concurrent reso on of October 1, 1890, I have proposed to the Governments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a conventional regulation of the passing of Chinese laborers across our south-

ern and northern frontiers. On the 22d day of August last, Sir Edmund Monson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of December 6, 1888, rendered an award to the effect that no compensation was due from the Spanish Government to the United States on account of what is commonly known as the Carlos-Butterfield claim.

SETTLING THE MEAT PROBLEM. Our relations with the French Republic continue to be cordial. Our representative at that court has very diligently urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our meat products and it is believed that substantial progress has been made a just

TREATIES. The Samoan treaty, signed last year at Ber lin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after due ratification and exchange, has begun to produce salutary effects. The formation of the Government agreed upon will soon replace the disorder of the past by a staple administration, alike just to the natives and equitable to the three Powers most concerned in trade and intercourse with the Samoan islthe King of Sweden and Norway, on the invitation of the three Powers, and will soon be installed. The land commission and the municipal council are in process of organization. A rational and evenly distributed scheme of taxation, both municipal and upon imports, is in operation.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent. THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty between the two Governments touching the fur scal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her Majesty's Government, has not been accepted for the reason that the form of subssion proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another scaling season

come arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the

THE DELAGOA BAY TROUBLE. In this connection I may refer with approval to the suggestions of my predecessors that standing provision should be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign Governments to share in conferences looking to the adto science, sanitation, commercial laws and procedure and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of moder a commu-nities. In the summer of 1880 an incident occurred which for some time threas ned to inthe Government of Portugal. That Government seized the Delagoa Bay railway, which was constructed under a concession granted American citizen, the same time annulled the charter. The fortune in the enterprise, having exhausted other means of redress, was compelled to invoke the protection of his flow. voke the protection of his Government. Our ons, made coincidently with those of the British Government, whose sub-jects were also largely interested, happily resuited in the recognition by Portugal of the propriety of submitting the claim for indemnity, growing out of its action, to arbitration. The plan of settlement having been agreed upon, the interested Powers readily concurred in the proposal to submit the case to

the judgment of three eminent jurists, to be but as the Department of Justice is one of taken of the fact that the general tendency designated by the President of the Swiss Republic, who, upon the joint invitation of the Governments of the United States, Portugal and Great Britain, has selected persons well

qualified for the task before them. The revision of our treaty with the Empire of Japan has continued to be the subject of consideration of correspondence. The quesions involved are both grave and delicate, and while it will be my duty to see that the interests of the United States are not by any changes exposed to undue discrimination l incerely hope that such revision as will satisty the legitimate expectations of the Japanese Government and maintain the prelong existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States will be effected. OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and strengthened by many considerations of inti nate intercourse and reciprocity, have never been more conspicuous than now, nor more copeful of increased benefit to both Nations. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant growth. The established lines and those recently pros-pected add to the intimacy of traffle and open new channels of access to fresh areas of demand and supply. The importance of the Mexican railway system will be further enhanced to a degree almost impossible to forelected intercontinental railway. I recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be raised to the first-class.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN. The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that by the continuance of methods of friendly negotiation much may be accomplished in the direction of an adjustment of pending questions and of the increase of our trade. The extent and the development of our trade with the island of Cuba invest the commercial relations of the United States and Spain with peculiar importance. It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocity provision of the recent tariff act would operate most beneficially for both Governments. This subject is now re-

elving attention. The restoration of the remains of John Eriesson to Sweden afforded a gratifying oceasion to honor the memory of the great inventor, to whose genius our country owes so much, and to bear witness to the unbroken friendship which has existed between the land which bore him and our own which claimed him as a citizen.

On the 2d of September last the Commis sion appointed to revise the proceedings of the Commission under the claims convention, between the United States and Venezue. la, of 1886, brought its labors to a close with in the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late Commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice and an incident which was for many years the subject of discussion between the two Governments has been disposed of in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties, for the settlement of the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company which was the subject of a joint resolution adopted at the last session of Congress. Negotiations are still n progress and their early conclusion is an-

The legisliction of the past few years has vinced on the part of Congress a growing realization of the importance of the commer-cial relations abroad, and in protecting the domestic revenues. As the scope of opera-tions expands, increased provisions must be nade to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate measure of supervision and inspection has been so often presented that I need only ommend the subject to your attention

Domestic Matter ..

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES. The revenues of the Government from all ources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, ere \$495 953 080 55, and the total expenditures or the same period were \$158,648,684.52, postal receipts have not heretofore been mcluded in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$68,842,697,592 should be divided from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$105,344,406.03. The renditures \$1 ,739,871 in excess of 1880. customs receipts increased \$5,805,842.88, and the receipts for internal revenue \$11,725,191.89, while, on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was \$19,-312,675.96 in excess of the preceding year. The Treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$400. 000,000; total expenditures, \$354,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000,000, not taking the postal receipts into account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of \$16,000,000 valized during the first four months of the

For the year of 1800 the estimated receipts are \$573,000,000 and the estimated expenditures \$357,352,200.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,790.58, which, with a cash balnnce of \$52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Post-office Department ing equal are not included in the statement on either side.

SILVER CIRCULATION, The act "directing the purchase of silver oullion and the issue of Treasury notes there istered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible date the full monthly ount of Treasury notes contemplated by his provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent speculation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in pa result of the same cause and in part of the cent monetary disturbances.

Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the effect of recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying o know that the increased circulation se enred by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a more beneficial influenc upon business upon general values. While it has not been thought best to renew

formally the suggestion of an international onference looking to an agreement touching the full use silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad and no favorable opportunity will be lost to

promote a result which is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world. The recent monetary disturbances in England are not likely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive leg-Islation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in procuring a permanent and safe international agree ment for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

INTERNAL REVENUE. I notice with great pleasure the statement of the Secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000, and that the cost of collecting that large revenue was less by \$00,617 than for the same proportion in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs rvenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before. THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War shows several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentations meth-The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Congress and remedy) has been reduced during the past August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were felt, 21 per cent, as pared with the same month of 1889. The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer soldiers are very remarkable. This change was effected in July 1889, and at tention, more than half of these being calls from the pension claims. On the 30th of June last, though over 200,000 new calls had come in, there was not a single case that had

ot been examined and answered. I concur in the recommendations of the City of New York was over 13 per cent. Du-Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them; while the defeuseless state of our scaports

The aid that has been extended to the militia of the States generally and most approprintely designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large to have been 152 per cent. gre sense, the army of the United States, while in 1880 and the production about five-sixths of the annual cost of their , cent. greater. maintenance is defrayed by the States.

The construction and equipment of the new during the winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed.

the executive departments, some reference to the work done is appropriate here. A ous, and in the main an effective, effort been made to bring to trial punishment all violators of the but at the same time care been taken that frivolous and technical offenses shall not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass welldisposed citizens. Especial attention is called to the facts in connection with the secution of violators of the election laws and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary, restraining influence. There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent inter-ference in the discharge of their duties and persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme characters. Some of cases have been dealt with through the Department of Justice, and in some cases the post-offices have been abolished or susded. I have directed the Postmaster-General to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself to blame, an oppor tunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the Department of Justice to bring the particular offender to punishment.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits with great fullness and clearness the vast work of that great department and the satisfactory results attained. The sugges-tions made by him are earnestly commended to the consideration of Congress, though they can not all be given particular mention here. The several acts of Congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments and to the restoration to the public domains of lands in excess of their needs have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the Executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,726,000 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law, been submitted to Congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Those with the Sisston and Wahpeton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottowatomics and absentee Shawnees and Cour d'Alene tribes have not yet received the sanction of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed all of its terms should be complied with without delay and full appropriations should be made.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The Secretary of Agriculture deserves spec al attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers, looking to increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests entrusted to its care. The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put up-on them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by department are now allowed to partici pate in the cattle from this country landed at English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious

deuro pneumonia has been reported. The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer. The Secretary of the Treasury concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of Agrientings that the official supervision provided by the tariff in a for sugar of domestic proon shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

THE POSTAL SERVICE. The report of the Postmaster-General shows the most gratifying progress in the riant work con ess methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditure and increase of \$4,750,000 receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is as against \$6,350,183 last year, notwithstanding the great en- either the comity due to other Powers or largement of the service. Mall routes have been extended and quickened button and delivery have been obtained. The report will be found to be full of interest and suggestions, not only to Congress, but to se citizens who may be interested to know what business methods can do for that department of public administration which the large advantage resulting to the country ost nearly touches all our people.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to letteries, approved September 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popuar favor. The Post-office Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sym-

have been largely freed from the fraudulent | ble list subject to such treaty agreements as and demoralizing appeals and literature em- | could be secured, or to place them all presanating from the lottery companies. THE PENSION BUREAU. The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased elerical force, as provided, was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to mation and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the Government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the solutor. The anticipated and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is stage have for years awaited the concurrence believed, he in excess of the estimate made of the House and senate in such modificabefore the enuctment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should to give effect to their provisions. We suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for now have the concarrence of both cial relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

THE NEW CENSUS. The enumeration of the people un-der the provision of the act of March 1, 1890, has been completed and the re-sult will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives of the several States, according to their respective numbers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The law relating to the Civil Service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the Commissioner shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very limited appropri-

The Country's Frade. I congratulate the Congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress of an unusal number result of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufac industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions, both at hom abroad, more constant employment and betcreased supply of a safe currency for the action of business, I do not do of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of Congress have as yet but partially manifest.

ed themselves. The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our faver, but during the year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in favor of over \$58,000,000. The elearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted for the first ten months of the year 1800 show, as compared with the same months of 1880 an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cent., while the increase outside of the ring the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3.1 New York the increase was II12 per cent. The value of our exports of domestic mer-chandise during the last year was over \$115,-000,000 greater than the preceding year and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig

he McK nley Tur ff lill.

iron—always a good gauge of general pros-perity—is shown by a recent census builetin

to have been 153 per cent, greater in 1800 then

The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once he subject to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depression take and transmit to the clerk of the ing influence of the most serious character. House of Representatives any evidence. The general tariff act has only partially of fraudulent practices which may be prefuture dates. The general provisions of the marshals to attend to the polls, support the law have been in force less than sixty days. supervisors in the discharge of their duties its permanent effect on trade and prices still and arrest persons violating the election

filing with the court petitions required by It is not, therefore, a question whether whoily apart from the late tariff legislation. we shall have a Federal election law, for we The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward ten-dency to trade and had a marked effect on now have one and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have

of the markets was upward from influen

es, but this natural effect of the silver

legislation was by many attributed to the

tariff act. There is neither wisdom nor sug-

gestion that the subject of tariff revision

shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff sched-

ule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and

classifications had the full approval even of

a party caucus. Such legislation is always

and necessarily the product of compromise

as to details and the present law is no excep-

tion, but in its general scope and effect l

and the wages of American workmen. The

which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by ex-

perience, and the evil auguries as to its re-sults confounded by the market reports,

the savings banks, international trade bal-

ances and the general prosperity of our peo-

ple. Already we begin to hear from abroad

and from our custom houses that the prohib-

itory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The im-

ports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were

early 8 per cent, greater than for the same

period in 1889 and 29 per cent, greater than if

he same period of 1888, and so far from be-

ing an act to limit exports I confidently be-

ieve that under it we shall secure a larger

and more profitable participation in foreign

trade than we have ever enjoyed and that we

shall receive a proportionate participation

The criticisms of the hill that have come to

us from foreign sources may well be rejected

licy or of tariff rates having reference

solely to revenue would diminish the partic-

pation of their own countries in the com-nerce of the world their advocacy and pro-

quate to their necessities.

them large foreign markets.

is well established, and does not impair

what is known as the "favored nation clause," so generally found in commercial

treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration can not be glaimed by another freely. The state of the

revenue was such that we could dispens

any import duties upon coffee, tea, hides and

the lower grades of sugar and molasses, that

producing and exporting these articles by

placing them on the free list entitled us to

a fair return in the way of customs. Conces-

ions upon articles exported by us to them

was so obvious that to have gratuitously

abandoned the opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable er-

or. There were but two methods of obtain-

ng control of this question open to Congress

ently upon the free list, subject to the

reimposition of specified duties if

ceived them should refuse to give to

us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter

method, I think, possesses great advantages,

gress to reciprocity arrangements affecting

been delayed and unascertained until each

tions of our revenue laws as were necessar;

houses in advance in a distinct and

definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The Executive is not re-

quired to deal in conjecture as to what Con-gress will accept. Indeed this reciprocity

provision is more than an offer. Our part of

the bargain is complete, delivery has been

made, and when the countries from which are receive sugar, coffee, tex and hides have

placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon as an equiva-

lent for our concession, a proclamation of

the meantime our people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

The indications thus far given are very

opeful of early and favorable action by the

ountries from which we receive our large

imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confi-

lently believed that if steam communication

with these countries can be promptly im-

proved and enlarged the next year will show

a most gratifying increase in our exports of

ome important lines of manufactured

breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of

Th - Elections Bill.

American citizens were required to catalogue the essential humane conditions of National

life, I do not doubt that with absolute unan-

mity they would begin with "free and hon-

est elections," And it is gratifying to know

general desire was a growing and non-parti-

san demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must

be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are some-

times canningly contrived to secure minor-

ity control while violence completes the

shortcomings of fraud. In my last annual

of the existing law providing a Federal su-

pervision of Congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these

abuses. The need of such a law has mani-

fested itself in many parts of the country.

and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality

of such legislation has been affirmed by the

Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by

the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of Federal power and an inva-

sion of the rights of the States. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress

has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has declared that

votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballet. It has

provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the

petition of a certain number of citizens of

election supervisors and made it their duty

to supervise the registration of votes con

ducted by the State officers; to challenge per-

sons offering to register; to personally in-

affix their names to the lists for the purpose

frauds; to attend elections and remain with

tuch to the registry lists and election returns

Supreme Court.

saage I suggested that the development

If any intelligent and loyal company of

that fact completes the transaction, and in

countries from which we re

pathetic vigor, and already the public mails | to place all of these articles upon the dutia

in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

isinformation as to the terms of the act

The present law stops just short of effectveness, for it surrenders to the legal authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the lower house of representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the purity of the electors nost be maintained or every thing that is valuable in our system of government is lost The qualification of elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must b free from the ambush of fear and the entice think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade ments of fraud, the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and inpartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties o laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because happily crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other sub whether enacted by the by the Nation, has force behind the courts the marshal or constable, the posse comitatas the prisons are all and always behind the law. One can not be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the perservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal class are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then with for repugnancy. If these critics really be-lieve that the adoption by us of a free trade out respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness can not be levied up on and made to run in one channel. The kill ing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are

motion by speech and other forms of organ-ized effort of this movement among our peopursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.
But it is said that this legislation will reple is an exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And on the other hand if they believe the adoption of a protective policy by this country innres to their profit it is noticeably vive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods strange that they should lead the outery against the authors of a policy so helpful to of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If them, and crown with their favor those who the proposed law gives to any qualified electwould snatch from them a substantial share or by a hair's weight more than his equal influence or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But of a trade with other lands already inade-There is no disposition among any of our if the law is equal and the people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory evokes grow out of the fact that some legislation. Our policies are adopted not to electors have been necustomed to exertise the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves eise the franchise for others as well as for those advantages that fairly grow out of our themselves, then these animosities ought favored position as a Nation. Our form of not to be confessed without shame and can Government, which is incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we should not be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor. No choice is left to me save our working people from the agitations but to enforce with vigor all laws intended and distresses which scant work and wages to secure to the citizen his constitutional that have no margin for comfort always berights and to recommend that the inadequa get, but after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly comgies of such laws be promptly remedied. If terest every project for the developmercial exchange of enormous value to the other great powers. From the time of my induction into office the duty ment of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories and the of using every power and influence given by the law to the Executive Departintelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and homes is not acment for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm procepted as sufficient evidences of friendliness

to any State or section, I can not add con-

ducts, has been kept constantly in mind and nivance at election practices that not only no effort has been made or will be spared to disturb local results, but rob the electors of promote that end. We are under no disadother States and sections of their most price vantage in any foreign market except that less political results. we pay our workmen and workwomen better Legislation Recommended. I had occasion in May last to transmit to wages than are paid elsewhere-better ab-Congress a report adopted by the Internastractly-better relatively to the cost of the tional American conference upon the subject necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a of incorporation of an International Ame very largely increased foreign trade is accuslean bank, with a view to facilitating money sible to us without bartering for either cur exchanges between the States represented in that conference. Such an institution would home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people. greatly promote the trade we are seeking to evelop. I renew the recommendation that In many of the products of wood and iron a careful and well guarded charter be and in meats and breadstuffs we have adgranted. I do not think the powers granted fantages that only need better facilities of should include those ordinarily exercised by trust, guaranty, and safe deposit companies, ntercourse and transportation to secure for or that more branches in the United States The reciprocity clause of the tariff act should be authorized than are strictly necessary to accomplish the object primar cure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain ily in view, namely convenient foreign exchanges. It is quite important that prompt products. The right of independent nations action should be taken in this matter in or to make special reciprocal trade concessions

> agreement that may be made for reciprocal trade may not be hindered by the inconvenlence of making exchanges through European money centers or burdened by the tribute which is an incident of that method of The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court has, after many years of discussion, reached a position when final action is easily attainable, and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may be so harmonized as to have the special features of this very important In this connection I carnestly renew my recommendation that the salaries of the judges of the United States District Courts be so readjusted that none of them shall receive a salary less than \$5,000 per annum. The subject of the unadjusted Spanish and Mexican land grants and the urgent neces-

der that any appropriations for better com

munications with these countries and any

bunal for the trial of questions of title growing out of them were twice brought by me to the attention of Congress the last session. Bills have been reported from the proper ommittees in both houses upon the subject will put an end to the delay which has attended the settlement of disputes as to title between settlers and claimants under these grants. These putes retard the prosperity and disturb peace of a large and community. The Governor of New Mexico in his last report to the Secretary of the Interior suggested some modification of the ending bills relating to the small holdings of farm lands. I commend to your attention the suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior upon this subject.

The enactment of a National bankrunt law I still regard as very desirable. The Constitution having given to Congress jurisdiction of this subject it should be exercised and uniform rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. The in conveniences resulting from the occasion and temporary exercise of this power by Congress, and from the conflicting State codes of insolvency which come into force intermediately, should be removed by the recently effected in this city. This was enactment of a simple, inexpensive and permanent National bankrupt law.

protection to foreign authors on a footing of the publication of that paper. The pureciprocal advantage for our authors abroad. It may still be impossible for this Congress to inaugurate by suitable legislation a movement looking to uniformity and inereased safety in use of couplers and known banker of the same city. The brakes upon freight trains engaged in Inter-State commerce. The chief difficulty is to secure agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being con-sidered. This difficulty will only yield to legislation which should be based upon full aquiry and impartial trial. The purpos should be to secure the co-operation of all every year's delay involves the sacrifice of 2, 000 lives and the ruining of 2,000 young men should plead both with Congress and the managers against needless delay. The subject of the conservation and equal distribution of the water supply of the arid

regions has had attention from Congress but has not as yet been upon a permanent and demand for the use of the land for nericultural purposes or of the danger that the water supply and the sites for the necessary eatch ns may fall into the hands of h dividuals or private corporations and be used to render subservient the large areas dependant upon such supply. The owner of the water is the owner of the lands however the titles may ran. Unappropriated natural water sources and all neces-sary reservoir sites should be held by the Government for the use, at fair rates, of the homestead settlers, who will eventually take up these lands. The United States should not in my opinion, undertake the construction of dams or canals, but should limit work to such surveys and observations as will d termine the water supply, both surface and subterranean, the of irrigation and the use, location and stor age capacity of reservoirs. This done, the use of the water and of the reservoirs might be granted to the respective States and Territories, or to individuals or association upon the condition that the necessary works should be constructed and the water furnished at fair rates without discrimination the rates to be subject to supervision by the Legislatures or by boards of water commissioners duly constituted. The essential thing to be secured is the con mon and equal use at fair rate of the ac-

controlling the essential element of hand values and crop results. written communications is, I believe, upon proper terms, quite desirable. The Governitus II arry."—Chicago Tribune. The general tariff act has only partially of fraudulent practices which may be pregone into operation, some of its important sented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States future dates. The general provisions of the marginal to of the same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States any telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the Government to contract with the telegraph companies, as it does with the railroads, to earry at speci-

the slaves of the unrestrained mon-

fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such use of the telegraph.

IN CONCLUSION. I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers no margis for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage, the work of the Fifty-first Congress may be confidentially submitted to the considerate judgment of the RENJAMIN HARRISON Executive Mansion, District of Columbia, December 1, 1890.

## NOBLE'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Interior on the Year's Work.

VAST EXTENT OF PUBLIC LANDS

Yet to Be Patented—Indian Affairs, Patents, Pensions, Census, Education and the Territories-Pension Claims Pending Number 892,221.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The annual report

of Secretary of the Interior Noble was made

ment of 125 pages of printed matter and

deals at length with public land matters,

Indian affairs, the patent office, pensions,

public last night. It is a voluminous decu-

the census bureau, the geological survey, the bureaus of railroad and education, the various District of Columbia institutions. the Territories, the National parks and the Nicaragua canal The vacant public lands, exclusive of Alaska, extend over 586,216,861 acres, while Alaska has 869,523,500 acres unentered Of the vacant lands Kansas has only and Missouri 1 151,463 Montana has the largest body. 64,807,627 acres, while Okiahoma, including the public land strip, has 3 694,698. The Secretary defends the liberality of the Government in regard to i s lands. The patents of the year ended June 30 were 117,247, covering 7,536,960 acres. The railroads received patents for 863,852.15 acres, 61,183 87 less than in 1889. The total receipts from public lands were \$7.470. 870 31. In regard to railroad lands he recom-

voted to Mexican land grants and surveys of public lands. Indian affairs are treated from the standpoint existant prior to the present Messiah eraza, and the report is consequently rose He declares that far too much land is held for Indian occupancy, there being 250,000 red men in the country, while 113,000. 000 acres are reserved for them-over 750

The Patent Offl e has received 46,140 applications and grante | 25,857 p tents. The receipts of the office were \$1.847,203 21 and the expenditures \$1,081,173.56. Legislation in regard to patents is asked for and substantial increases in the fore s with better salaries are called for.

The Secretary grows quite enthusiastic over the vast sum-over \$100,000,000-paid out in pensions the past year, which he says has gone into commerce and relieved hundreds of thousands of persons as well as transferring the treasures accumulated back to the people when needed. He de fands the great pension roll and gives its figures as follows: Army invaild pensioners.

Army widows, minor children and dependent relatives. avy invalid pension rs. 5,274 Navy wi lows, minor children and dependent relatives ... ..... 2,460 Survivors of the war of 1812. . Wislows of soldiers of the war of 1812.. 8,619 Surv vors of the Mexican war .... Widows of soldiers of the Mexican war 6,764

.587,941 At this writing (October 18, 1990,) there are laims pending, 892 22. Of these there have been received under the act of June 27, 1890, 48',273. The average annual value of each usion at the close of the fi-cal The Secretary gives a long list of all those the may secure pensions under the present laws in twenty classes. He states that the present appropriation of \$97, 9,761 is inade-

probable defie t except t say that the estimate for 1-92 is about \$133,000,0 0 The Census Bureau work is taken up and the supervisors and coum rators defended from various charges made against them. Tables are g you showing the advancem in of the coasus work to be very good and the opulation of the United States, recently iblished, is also given rgain. In concin sion of this topic Mr. Noble declares that the great body of the p orly are satisfied with

quate, but does not give the figure of the

the work done. The Bureau of Education has made during the year ten publications and has received 29 per cent more letters and sent out 47 per cent, more than in the previous year. Good words are given to the work of ex Comm'ssloner Dawson. The mov ment is repor ed as especially strong in the Sou h. A more Illeral sllowance for the printing fund of the bureau is recommended. The library has received 5,000 volumes and 10 000 pumphlets in the year. There are enrolled in the public the Nation 12,2:1,250 pupils. There has been a decrease in the enrollment in the North era States a id an increase in the South and West. The number of teachers is 124.92 males and 2.7,302 females. The males have been steadily decre ting. The public school revenues am unt to \$1.2,121 20 and the expenditures \$1 2.179.600 To e lucate a child osts 188 cents per school day on an aver-

Governors of the Ter iteries, several of which have been admitted to statehood in the year, and indorsements are given to the recommendations of the executives, especially in regard to Ariz na, Utah and New Mexico. The Mora on question also receives que attention.

Sale of the World. New York, Nov. 30 -- It leaked out yesterday that one of the most important transactions in the newspaper world ever known in this country was the sale of the New York World by Joseph Pulitzer, representing the Press of legislation affording just copyright and Publishing Company, which controlled chasers are George W. Childs, proprietor of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, and Anthony W. Drexel, the well known banker of the same city. The it is supposed to be in the neighborhood

of \$3,500,000. Tough and Dangerous Men. POCHEPORT, Mo., Dec. 1 -George Boyce, a young farmer, and Jesse disposed managers but the fearful fact that Nichols became involved in a difficulty yesterday evening here, when Boyce stabbed Nichols to the heart, killing him instantly. Both were under the influence of l'quor. Nichols was a quarrelsome and dangerous man, having served a number of jail sentences. He satisfactory basis. The urgency of the sub-ject does not grow out of any large present jail. Boyce was also known as tough. was recently released from the Mexico

Robbed His Church. Sr. Louis, Dec. 1.-Simon P. Anderson, an educated colored man who had for six years been paster of the Central Baptist, the ar stocratic negro church of this city, a year ago drew from the bank funds belonging to the church to the amount of nearly \$1,300, forging the signature of the church clerk to checks. Faturday he was convicted of forgery and sentenced to five years in the penitentia.y.

A New Trial. HIAWATHA, Kan., Dec. L-Robert Gold, found guilty of killing a colored man at Horton, has been given a new trial on the ground that the jury was influenced by a report that he had once before shot a man. His bond was fixed at \$15,000 and he was released from ous-

The Obstruction.

"It must not be, Clarissa?" he exclaimed, seizing her hand. "You shall a good table where you stopped?" Per- equal quantities of such apples and eumulated water supply. It were almost claimed, seizing her hand. "You shall a good table where you stopped?" Perbetter that these lands should remain arid be mine. I shall not give you up be-kins—I got all I wanted."—Boston Herenand and cured allow cause some trivial thing, some slight ald. obstacle, stands in the way of our union " "The obstacle, Harry," she murmured, -Oysters live to the age of from

THE INDIAN SCARE.

The Usual Batch of Rumors From

Pine Ridge.

FRIENDLY INDIANS DISAPPEAR.

Settlers Around Belfield, N. D., Greatly Alarmed-No Truth in Sensational Rumors at Fort Reno-No "Ghost" In the Indian Dances.

Early yesterday afternoon word was for his Sunday sermon, when a bolt of brought to Agent Royer that friendlies lightning struck the side of the house. were disappearing very rapidly from The glass in the windows was shattered their camp which is situated in sight of and a piece of wood splintered from the the agency buildings. Investigation lounge on which he was sitting. Mr. shows that nearly 2,000 of them had Blauvelt felt the shock, but was not indisappeared. The hostiles are reported jured. to be burning their homes and stealing their cattle. Whether those who cently had among its passengers a little have disappeared have gone to protect girl of seven, Jennie Peasely, who was their property or to join the hostiles is traveling unattended to Sitka. Alaska. not known, but it is feared they will to join her parents. She had been liv-

take the latter course. that the hostiles have withdrawn to the giving her name and destination, and bad lands and intend there to await the asking strangers to take care of her. coming of the troops. The bad lands She talked quite freely and said she was are very similar to those in which the having a good time, and everybody was Modoc massacre occurred.

ALARM AT BELFIELD. DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 1 - The Indian troubles are causing much alarm who was badly afflicted with rheumato the settlers at some places west of tism. One day he went out to his stables here. Citizens of Belfield, twenty miles and stepped between a horse and mule west, were surprised to see settlers with for the purpose of bridling them, wheretheir families coming in from all direc- upon the aforesaid horse kicked him, tions. They were all very scared, having heard that the Indians were camped on Grand river, fifty miles south. The good part of the affair comes in, he has situation was so alarming that a leading citizen arrived here from Belfield to consult with the authorities.

mends the strict enforcement of the act of There is good authority for saying Sept mber 29. Considerable space is dethat bands of Indians are congregating on the Grand river and are acting suspiciously. The alarm among the women and children at Belfield is such that they will be comforted only when the men keep in bodies to watch. A mass meeting was held there and a delega-Governor.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

FORT RENO, I. T., Dec. 1.-There is bsolutely nothing in the sensational | you know I am immersed in study; but umors of anticipated trouble among the Indians in this vicinity. There are no dances in progress except the usual nightly social dances in which bucks and squaws alike participate. The manner and bearing of the Indian is the same as usual, and if there is any ghost dancing or intention to raid the settlers no intimation of it has reached those whose duty it is to be conversant with such a state of affairs.

Crocker's Body Found. DENVER, Col., Dec. 1. - The body of peared last Sunday week, was found in faster than the boat; but as it came a cornfield three miles from the city near, it was found that, wound securely about noon yesterday. The discovery was made accidentally by Farmer West, | was a string or cordage, which, on closer who was crossing his field. The body examination, they discovered was atwas in a horrible condition, one eye tached to a large paper kite then flying having been plucked out by the birds. above them at a considerable height. Sunday morning after leaving his home. He dug a shallow grave in the soft earth with his hands, after which he stabbed string of a boy's kite, had been unable himself in the breast and body ten times to extricate itself, and taking to the with a pocket knife, cut the arteries of sea, had been drowned in its efforts to both wrists, and then made a feeble at-

fore he died. Fatal Huggy Accident. Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 30. -At the Iowa end of the Missouri river bridge yesterday a freight train was going down the grade when a buggy occupied by J. J. Lapsley, Miss E. J. Lapsley, Mrs. John A. Lapsley and the latter's little daughter approached. Lapsley reined up his horses, but they were spirited steeds and he could not hold them. He applied the whip and got on the track just in time for the engine to strike the buggy. Miss Lapsley was instantly killed. Lapsley, his sister-in-law and his little daughter escaped with a few bruises. The horses were not hurt, but

tempt to cover himself up with dirt be-

Cat Item. HAMLIN, Kan., Dec. 1 .- A remarkable case of blood poisoning has been developed at this place, resulting in the death of George J. Balster, a prominent business man and a member of the firm of James J. Button & Co. About ten days ago, while playing with a pet cat, he was very slightly scratched on the wrist. The wrist and arm swelled so rapidly that the case at once assumed a critical aspect and resulted in his death. The doctors pronounce it a case of animal blood poisoning.

Mrs. Weston Improving. ATCHISON, Dec. 1.-Mrs. Weston, the woman who was so brutally assaulted by her husband Thanksgiving day, is sti l alive. She is somewhat improved physically, but mentally she does not seem to be any botter. Her physicians say there is a possibility that she may recover, but, in that case, they say her mind will be impaired. Weston is in jail and takes matters coolly. It is said that he was formerly an English gypsy.

Parnell Personat. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- Mrs. O'Shea is at Brighton, with her four daughters, and Mr. Parnell was with her there during the Parliamentary recess. Mr. Parnell returned to Brighton after the trial of the O'Shea divorce suit. He left there on Friday and expected to go to Cork yesterday.

Jall Delivery. GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 1 .- There was a general juil delivery here Saturday night. Some of the most desperate characters in the Territory are at large again. The men climbed through a window while the guards were sleeping.

The Austrian Government is much disturbed over the discovery that fifty plans of the fortification of Cracow have been stolen. It is feared that the thief will dispose of them to Russia.

There is talk of the lead smelters forming a trust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-- A banter at Columbus, Ga., resulted in two men swapping their artificial legs

-Pittsburg is properly spelled with a final h, or that is the orthography of the city's charter --Will-"What did she marry for?" Phil-"Money." Will-"And what was she divorced for?" Phil-"Money."-

Yankee Blade. -Snapper-Ah, dear boy! Just got back from your vacation Did they set

-Nearly thirteen million shad have three-quarters of a pound of preserving been planted in the open waters of sugar. Cook over a slow fire, continu-The use of the telegraph by the Post-office glancing at her papa's portrait on the Department as a means of transmission of wall, "weighs 243 pounds. Better tive rivers of Georgia are said to be the best soft. Store in the usual way.—Indianin the country for the propagation of apolis Sentinel.

luxuriance of her raven hair. She is Advocate.

only five feet two inches high, but her tresses are seven feet six inches long. She says her hair gives her no trouble and she doesn't know what headache is. -The superintendent of the dead letter office at Washington says that more than 6,000,000 pieces of mail matter are annually sent to the dead letter office by reason of incorrect, illegible or deficient address, insufficient postage or in-

secure closing. There is a daily average of more than 20,000 pieces. -Rev. T. N. Blauvelt, of Roselle, N. J., had a narrow escape recently. He was sitting on a lounge at his home PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 1 - with pencil and pad putting down points

-A train that pulled into St. Paul reing in Newport, R. I., with relatives. It has been learned through the scouts | She had attached to her clothing a card kind to her.

-A "good" story is told about a certain farmer living near Orlando, Fla., hitting his hip, the afflicted part Strange to say, and here is where the not since suffered with rheumatism. -It is proposed to restore Castle Gar-

den, New York, to its former shapes and uses as a concert hall. It was built in 1812 as a fortification for the harbor's protection. It was built very near the sight of Fort Nassau, which was the first fortification New York had, being built in the spring of 1615. In the spring of 1617 there was a heavy freshet in the Hudson river and Fort Nassau tion will be sent to confer with the was almost destroyed. The fort was little more than a log stockade.

-"I hope I don'tintrude, dear," said a young wife. "Can I assist you?" "Well, never mind, as you have come, you will oblige me by looking up 'Hamlet' in that big volume yender. I want a reference." Wife (turning over the leaves): "Hamlet! Hamlet isn't here, love." "Good gracious! wherever are you looking?" Wife (slightly hurt): "Why, where do you think? In the directory, of course."-N. H. Ledger.

-Some fishermen engaged in Belfast lough recently picked up a very large seagull, which was seen approaching the boat with wings outspread, floating on the water, but quite dead. The men . B. Crocker, president of the Board of | were puzzled to account for the progress Public Works, who mysteriously disap- it made through the water, as it went round the body and under the wings, He evidently went directly to the field The kite furnished the propelling power. The bird had evidently, while flying at Belfast, got entangled in the obtain freedom.

-Some time ago a remarkable was sent out from Sibley, Iowa, of a fall of thousands of fish in a cloudburst The supposed fish were of a kind known only to abound in a lake near the City of Mexico, and this added to the won-der. Four specimens were secured by a business firm of Sibley, and have been on exhibition ever since. They are something like a lizard; have four legs, same number of fingers and toes as an alligator, equally happy in water or out of it. When captured each had a row of feathers, or something like it, around the throat, or where the gills ought to be. These have disappeared, and they have changed or shed their skins, and are now becoming spotted. Live flies and chopped liver are the chief of

the vehicle was carried about 1,000 yards. their diet. -One of the beneficent results of the various experiments which have been made during the last two years, with a view to determine the value of electricity for killing purposes, is the establishment of the fact that not only can cattle be despatched by the electric current without the least pain, but that the meat of the animal is actually improved by the passage of the current, and will keep longer than by any other method. The successful operation of an electric slaughtering apparatus is reported from Colorado. The apparatus consists of a pen provided with a metallic floor divided into two sections, to secure a good electrical contact, with which the hoofs of the animal are made wet. The killing is effected either by applying the current direct to the metallic floor, or making a direct application of the electrode to the head of the animal .- N. Y.

> Sun. Before the Dentist's Door-"If I were only sure that the doctor was out, I would ring the belli"-Fliegende Blatter.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

-To take out spots from wash goods, rub them with yelk of egg before wash--Any method which will keep the air from the inside of the shell will pre-

serve the eggs for a certain length of -Hominy Gridle-Cakes: To two teacupfuls of warm, boiled hominy, add two teacupfuls of milk or water, two cupfuls of sifted flour, a level teaspoon-

ful of salt, and two well-beaten eggs. Bake on hot, well-greased griddle.-Ladies' Home Journal. -A white plaster cast or marble bust will take the light, life, and soul out of an oil painting, as surely as sunlight will reduce to feebleness the flame of a wax candle; therefore a white plaster

cast must not be placed near an oil painting.-Demorest's. -The French cooks braise all kinds of poultry. Poultry may all be larded

but fowls. Turkeys and pigeons and some of the white meated birds are good larded, but wild ducks and geese become too rich for most people if prepared in that way. -Cafe Parfait: Take a gallon of thick cream, and add to it two cupfuls of

sugar and a pint of strong black coffee, whip all to a froth; when stiff turn carefully into an ice cream mold, press the lid on tightly, pack in fee and salt, and freeze three hours.-Boston Herald. -Apple and Pear Marmalade: Take

each pound when pared and cured allow -Bradford Cake: Beat the whites of

-A boy was recently discovered in three eggs to a stff froth, add one cup of Midland County, Michigan, near Pleas- sugar and beat well, then add one-half ant Valley, whose body is covered with cup of butter that has been beaten to a -A Duck of a Doggie.-Miss Canvas- scales marked similar to that of a mud cream, one-half cup of sweet milk, one the most scrupulous care.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney-General is, under the law, submitted annually to Congress, der the law, submitted annually to Congress, and the law, submitted annually to Congress, der the law, submitted annually to Congress, and the law is the second to the such that are the second to the such that are the such communications as the send. It is curious to the put upon exhibition. It is curious to the such that the advance in prices of articles the revised statutes have been put into exercise?" Miss Redhead—"I have designate for his mend that such legislation be enacted as astonishes strangers by the wealth and hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not in the North, as well as in the South, by the law. The provisions of this familiar title of the revised statutes have been put into exercise?" Miss Redhead—"I have care the revised statutes have been put into exercise ?" Miss Redhead—"I have care the revised statutes have been put into exercise ?" Miss Redhead—"I have care the revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not in the North, as well as in the North and the result of the revised statutes have been put line of the revised statut